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VOL. VIII.

NORWAY, MAINE, TUESDAY, DECEMBER, 27. 1831.

NO. 28.

POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MR. EDITOR—I was provoked to the composition of the following lines, upon reading the effusion of Garrick, in the Waterville Times, to his "Pipe;" I could not bear that while the glories of the pipe were so loudly chanted, that the long nine should be wholly forgotten, so *instanter* I mustered what little Scotch and English I was master of, which, huddled together in the following style, I send you for insertion or rejection.

Let Garrick ha'e his pipe, his pipe,
Wi' "lugget long and a';
I care na' fig, what pleasure ripe
He from his pipe can draw.

But when oppressed wi' grief and care,
Some comfort would I fin';
Gie me but this, I ask na mair,
Gie me a gude long nine.

And when I'm ca'd to sympathise
Wi' a monrin' friend and kin';
Then, then I know what virtue lies
With'n a gude long nine.

And when my mind is turn'd to dwell
On days of auld lang syne;
Thou, makes't the tide of mom'ry swell;
My gude long nine.

And would I ha'e some fun and jokin',
Some real sport and fine;
It wad be idowf and only mockin'
Without the rest-inspiring nine.

And when the sun of fortune, bright and fair,
In real earnest shines,
I'll ha'e, I'll ha'e, I'd a' most swear,
A barrel of long nines.

And then I'll sit and puff and sing,
Wi' joy naething can tine;
Nor care for mair, until I swing
The last long nine. W.

*Stein or handle.—Poor, senseless, insipid.

—The following is the article alluded to in the above communication.

[From the Waterville Times.]

THE PIPE.

Who has not felt the calm delight,
The merry pipe imparts?
Who has not seen its magic power,
On sad and cheerless hearts?

When care and sorrow knit my brow,
Or when oppress'd with grief;
In thee, my pipe, my long stemm'd pipe,
I find a sure relief.

Should friends and fortune take their flight,
At cruel fate's decree;
I'm sure to find one trusty friend,
In thee, my pipe, in thee.

If from the wheel of chance I draw,
A scolding, pettish wife;
O then I'll buy me bridle a pipe,
And live a happy life.

But if my ticket prove a blank,
I've yet one solace left;
Nor will I utter one complaint,
Till of my pipe bereft.

Then fill the pipe, that good old pipe,
The pipe that's made of Clay;
With long and oft repeated puffs,
I'll drive dull care away. GARRICK.

—Somebody in the Portland Courier has commenced manufacturing rhymes, of which the following, dedicated to the Hon. JACK DOWNEY, is a specimen.

YANKEE POETRY.

"I know what I'm about,"
Grace Goodwin is the gal I like,

And I don't care a cent
For folks that always feel above

One's following his bent,
Unless the gal he's after's got

A pocket full o' dash—
I am your sort who'd rather have

One who knows how to wash.

Grace Goodwin does n't eat a dash
When folks get up a ball;

But she's got sense enough to know
She has a better call.

She'd rather work for parson Prince,
And earn a pair of sheets,

Than go to frolics any time,

Or gad about the steets.

When we are married, and I get

A house as big as some,—

Say that of deacon Grigwood there,

Who sells New England rum,—

The struts who now say *self respect*

Is everything I lack,

Will smell Grace Goodwin's cake, I guess,

And be for coming back. FRANCIN JR.

ANGER.—The first emotion of anger should always be suppressed. This is policy whether right or wrong. One's mind cannot see clearly in the whirlwind of passion. If anger and high passion should ever be indulged, let the feelings rise gradually into that losty region. By this means you carry your auditors with you, and intimidate much more your antagonists. A winged spirit might reach the top of the Andes in flight, but if he wants to carry men with him he must accommodate his progress to their weaknesses.

MISCELLANY.

From the Study Hill (N. Y.) Temperance Adv.
THE YANKEE PEDLAR.

Joshua Peabody was one of the five sons of a Connecticut farmer, who had just enough land to support one family, and no more; so that all the sons but the eldest early discovered the necessity of resorting to some business in which they could support themselves by their own exertions. Long before Joshua was

of age, he had determined to pursue the honorable employment of peddling. In the fall of the year in which Joshua was 19, he obtained his father's consent to try his skill in the employment he had chosen, and was soon equipped in first rate style—not with a crazy cart and half-starved horse, as was the custom fifty years ago; but with a substantial well-made and well-fed horse, and covered waggon, with all the colors of the rainbow—ornamented with curtains, and trimmed with many a yard of red cotton fringe. His load requires a minute description, as it is often thought very wonderful that a pedlar can travel a thousand miles and make money, by selling out a load which does not appear to be worth half enough to defray his expenses.

The most bulky part of our hero's load consisted of wooden clocks without cases, which cost two dollars and fifty cents apiece, on which he expected to make a profit of what he called ten per cent. that is, ten times as much as they cost. Some forty or fifty of these were singly stowed on the bottom of the waggon, and a nice lid shet over them to keep them secure. On this lid were placed a bag full of whiplashes, a few parcels of cigars, and a number of boxes containing all the variety of combs, from coarse horn louse traps to superfine ivory and high-finished tortoise shell.—The fore part of the wagon box, on which he expected to sit, constituted a separate apartment, the approach to which is secured by a formidable padlock which dangled in front. This box contained an assortment, on the profits of which he was to subsist himself and his horse, and consisted of a great variety of good-for-nothing little things,—which women are so fond of purchasing—such as beads, ear-rings, breast pins, and all the little etceritas of jewelry;—besides a good store of essences, shaving soap, scissors, thread, needles, pins and stilettoes, not daggers my friends, but little instruments made of ivory,—which the ladies use for piercing round holes, for the express purpose of darning them up again.

Joshua's dress had nothing of antique made. His hat had a brim, that was no broader than usual, and his hair was not tied with an eel skin, but his outward man was clothed in the substantial, comfortable, fear-nothing style of an independent unassuming farmer. Thus equipped, Joshua made a comfortable excursion to Ohio—and the same was annually repeated for several years. In every voyage numerous instances occurred, of sufficient importance to deserve a place in some of our fashionable periodicals, with all their minute details, spun out into the formidable length of most modern tales, in which a page is taken up in telling what fifty years ago would have been told in a single line.

Of these occurrences, it is my humble province to relate one, and that with all convenient brevity.

In Joshua's fourth voyage, he had with him a larger number of clocks than usual; and would willingly have sold them at a less price than formerly, but for the fear that it would injure his business, and lower the price of his clocks forever after. He therefore, wisely concluded to keep up the price to twenty-five dollars as usual,—& when he could do no better, to take any thing that was offered for ten of it, provided fifteen was paid in cash. In this manner he obtained a great many queer articles; and in many instances had to exert a good share of ingenuity to dispose of them to advantage. One farmer insisted on his taking stock, as he termed it, to which Joshua readily agreed. The old gentleman had in his mind's eye, at the time of making the proposition, a calf which was so poor he was afraid it would die before spring. The said calf was selected, and with all due formality was delivered to our hero. He made no objections, but with his usual gravity pocketed his fifteen dollars—tied a rope round the calf's neck—hitched it to the back of the wagon and drove on.

Great wonder prevailed throughout the country, to see the pedlar with so mean a calf, or indeed with any kind of a calf, tied to a wagon; and many were the questions asked concerning so rare an occurrence. But Joshua was as grave as ever. He knew his own business, and that was enough for his purpose. In one of his first peddling voyages he had formed an acquaintance with "Squire Leeland," as he was called in

Licking county, who had long been in the habit of reading whatever came in his way, that treated on agriculture;—and was extremely anxious to improve his breed of cattle and sheep. In fact he had paid a large sum of money the year before for a merino buck and ewe, by which he had acquired so much celebrity that he was looked up to with wonder by a part of his neighbors, and laughed at by the rest.

To the Squire's, then, Joshua made his way—not that he had the least wish to cheat his old friend. He was too honest for that; for he was in the habit of boasting that he cheated nobody—told no lies, and never travelled a road that he was afraid to travel again. "But then," thought Joshua, "if the Squire has a mind to cheat himself it's nobody's business. I can't be blamed."

His reception at the house of his old acquaintance was as cordial as he could have deserved, and the evening was spent as usual in recounting the incidents which had occurred to each other since they last met. In the morning the Squire for the first time noticed the calf. "Why, Joshua, what in the name of common sense have you got here?" "Nothing but a poor, mean, lousy calf, that's all!" "But what did you bring it here for?" "I'll tell you what, Squire, it's a pretty considerable long story, and a foolish one to boot;—but I must tell it to you. You know the Boston folks are full of notions, and amongst other foolish ideas that's got into their heads, they think if they can only send to England and get any thing, it will be as good again as if they got it at home. So off they sent last summer, a'fter a drove of cattle; and you know, that there were thousands of them in the Bay State and Connecticut to be got as cheap again."

"Yes, but Joshua remember the importance of improving the cattle in this country." "Improve a fiddlestick! I beg your pardon, Squire but it puts me out of patience to hear folks talk so. Now look at that calf!—and s'posing he did come over from England, and they called him a Devonshire bull, and gave five hundred dollars for him:—do you s'pose he'd improve your breed of cattle?" The eyes of Squire Leeland opened wide with astonishment, and he enquired with the greatest eagerness, if the calf was in fact one of the far-famed breed from Devonshire, "I didn't say he was, for I do not know any thing about breeds; but if Gen. Braynard has a mind to pay five hundred dollars for him, and give me fifty dollars to fetch him all the way from Boston, why, I say the greater fool he is."

The squire was all in extacies. He knew that a number of the first breeds of cattle in England had been imported into Boston and that Gen. Braynard had been striving to procure some of them. This calf must be one—worn thin and meagre by his long journey by sea and land.

He asked a few pertinent questions, which Joshua answered with his usual circumlocution, and the Squire was entirely satisfied that he then had the pleasure for the first time in his life, of viewing one of that identical breed of cattle which he had so long been desirous to obtain. Joshua read all that passed in his mind, and proceeded accordingly. "Now Squire, I want a little of your candid advice; you see this poor calf is almost dead with his journey, and it's pretty nigh two hundred miles to Gen. Braynard's and I'm mighty afraid he'll die before I get there. If I want for my fifty dollars, which I must pay for my land, I should have killed him long ago. You can't tell what a plague he is to me. I have to drive so confounded slow, and spend half my time in nursing him, that I don't know what to do."

"Why, Joshua, if the fifty dollars is all your trouble, only leave him with me and I'll give him that sum in a jerk—but don't think of killing him." "I'll tell you what, Squire Leeland, you and I have been acquainted these four years, and have always hitched our horses together pretty well; and now I advise you, as a friend, to give up your notions about merino sheep and Devonshire cattle—to keep the fifty dollars, and have nothing to do with such a shabby looking creature as this is. But then, if you will have your own way, I'll make you an offer. You know a Yankee is always true to his employer; and I shan't leave Gen. Braynard's without giving him a chance to get it again." The squire looked grave. Now; if you've a mind to give me fifty dollars, and make out a writing with your name to it, that any time within six months the General may have the critter, by paying you back the money, and paying for the expense and trouble of keeping him?"—"I'll do it," says the Squire; "but hark ye, Joshua, tell him a pretty bad story about the bull, and discourage him if you can."

"Well, Squire, you may take the calf; but I shan't tell nothing to the General, nor nobody else, that

ain't true. But in this case the truth is bad enough; and I rather guess he won't come. and now, Squire, remember what I tell you—I'd rather have one calf from our old b'indle cow than to have a dozen such critters as this is—I wouldnt give fourpence-ha'penny for him."

The Squire smiled sagely, and as plain as man could say without speaking, "I know what I'm about." Joshua pocketed his money, and he departed with the gravity of a sexton, and the Squire commenced nursing his calf.—By dint of uncommon attention and double feeding he soon began to thrive, and in due time became the wonder of the neighborhood. The mistake was never discovered. Joshua continued to make the Squire's house a regular stopping place; but a close observer could see a kind of queer expression in the corner of his eye, when he heard the neighbors extolling Squire Leeland's Devonshire Bull.

WOMAN.

WOMAN is a very nice and a very complicated machine. Her springs are infinitely delicate; and differ from those of a man pretty nearly as the work of a repeating watch does from that of a town clock. Look at her body; how delicately formed. Examine her senses; how exquisite and nice! Observe her understanding; how subtle and acute! But look into her heart; there is the watch word, composed of parts so minute in themselves, and so wonderfully combined, that they must be seen by a microscopic eye to be clearly comprehended.

The perception of a woman is as quick as lightning.—Her penetration is intuition—I had almost said instinct.—By a glance of her eye she shall draw a deep and just conclusion. Ask her how she formed it—she cannot answer the question.

As the perception of woman is surprisingly quick, so their souls and imaginations are uncommonly susceptible. Few of them have culture enough to write; but when they do, how lively are their pictures! how animated their descriptions? But if few women write, they all talk; and every man may judge of them in this point, from every circle he goes into. Spirit in conversation depends entirely upon fancy: and women, all over the world talk better than men. Have they a character to portray, or a figure to describe? they give but three traits of one or the other, and the character is known, or the figure placed before our eyes? Why? From the fine susceptibility of their imaginations, their fancies receive lively impressions from those principal traits, and they paint those impressions with the same vivacity with which they receive them.

Get a woman of fancy warm in conversation, she shall produce a hundred charming images, among which there shall not be one indelicate or coarse.—Warm a man on the same subject; he shall probably find stronger allusions, but they shall neither be so brilliant nor so chaste.—Sherlock.

EFFECTS OF SEA AIR.

Those who frequent the sea-coast are not long in discovering that their best dyed black hats become a rusty brown; and similar effects are produced on some other colours. The brown is, in fact, rust. Most, if not all, the usual black colors have iron for a basis, the black oxide of which is developed by galls, logwood, or other substances containing gallic acid. Now the sea air contains a proportion of the muriates over which it is wafted; and these coming in contact with any thing dyed black, part with their hydrochloric (muriatic) acid, and form brown hydrochlorate of iron, or contribute to form the brown or red oxide, called rust. The gallic acid, indeed, from its superior affinity, has the strongest hold of the iron; but the incessant action of the sea-air, loaded with muriates, partially overcomes this, in the same way as any acid, even of inferior affinity to the gallic, when put upon black stuff, will turn it brown.

MECHANICS.—A portion of the world profess to regard mechanics as one degree below those individuals who have a living afforded them without manual labor, but rely on it gentle reader, that portion is very small and a very weak one. No man of sense, no true gentleman ever drew this line—and I am bold to assert, that in point of science, moral virtue, and even in practical politeness, the operative mechanics of the United States are second to no class of people. The workshop has produced as many great men as the college hall; it has done as much for natural philosophy,—and more for religion than the counting room, and has done as much to develop intellect, as hoarded wealth.

On Public Expenditures—Messrs. Hall, of N. C., Davy, of N. Y., Lyon, Thompson, of Ohio, Coulter, of New Jersey, and H. King.

On Private Land Claims—Messrs. Johnson, of Ten., Coke, of Stanberry, Mardo, of Marshall, Carr, of Indiana, and Bullard.

On Manufactures—Messrs. Adams, Condict, Findlay, Hain, Ryan, Worthington, and Barbour, of Va.

On Agriculture—Messrs. Root, McCay, of Va., Smith of Penn., Chandler, Jenifer, Wheeler, and Ton-pkins.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Bell Lew- is, Thompson, of Geo., Angel, Starrs, Mason, and Lecompte.

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Drayton, Vance, Blair, of S. C., Mitchell, of Md. Spreight, Adair, and Ward.

On Naval Affairs—Messrs. Hoffman, Carson, White, of N. Y., Anderson, Branch, Milligan, and Whatmough.

22D CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

IN THE SENATE.

MONDAY, Dec. 12.

John C. Calhoun, Vice President of the United States, took his seat as presiding officer of the Senate. The election of the officers of the Senate was, on motion of Mr. Chambers, postponed to Monday next. After the consideration of Executive business the Senate adjourned.

TUESDAY, 13.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. Silsbee, Tyler, Naudain, Tomlinson, King, Moore, Seymour, Robinson, Wilkins, and Bibb. The resolution submitted by Mr. Marcy, authorizing a subscription to the Register of Debates, published by Gales & Seaton, and as amended, to the Debates in Convention, on the adoption of the Constitution, published by Jonathan Elliot, was considered and agreed to. Mr. Poindexter, on leave, introduced a bill authorizing appeals, writs of error and supersedesas to the Supreme Court in certain cases, which was twice read and referred to the Committee on JUDICIARY.

WEDNESDAY, 14.

Two messages were received from the President of the United States by Mr. Donelson, his Secretary; the one conveying the information called for by the resolutions of the 8th inst., relative to the capture, abduction, and imprisonment of American citizens by the British authorities of New Brunswick; the other recommending that compensation and indemnity be made to the master and crew of a Spanish brig for their risk and losses in humanely rescuing the crew of

OXFORD OBSERVER.

On Foreign Affairs—Messrs. Archer, Everett, of Mass., Taylor, Polk, Crawford, Barnwell, and Wayne.

On the Territories—Messrs. Kerr, Md., Creighton, W. B. Shepard, Williams, of N. C., Huntington, Allen, of Ken, and Roane.

On Revolutionary Pensions—Messrs. Hubbard, Isaacs, Mitchell, of S. C., Denny, Pendleton, Doubleday, and Kavanaugh.

On Invalid Pensions—Messrs. Burgess, Ford, Evans, of Me., Reed, of N. Y., Appleton, Lansing, and Southard.

Of Revisal and Unfinished Business—Messrs. Reed of Mass., Kinney and Soule.

Of Accotits—Messrs. Allen, of Va., Burd, and Bergen.

On Expenditures in the Department of State—Messrs. Lent, Evans, of Pa., and McCoy.

On Expenditures in the Department of the Treasury—Messrs. Stephens, Wardwell and Fitzgerald.

On Expenditures in the Department of War—Messrs. Aug. H. Shepard, Mann, and Felder.

On Expenditures in the Department of the Navy—Messrs. Maxwell, Hall, of Tenn., and Harper.

On Expenditures in the Department of the Post Office—Messrs. Hawes, Bates, of Me., and Broadhead, of N. Y.

On Expenditures on the Public Buildings—Messrs. Young, Spencer, and Tracy.

The House, afterwards, on motion of Mr. Wayne, went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Adair in the Chair. A series of resolutions apportioning the subjects discussed in the President's Message among the respective committees to which their nature refers, was introduced by Mr. Wayne. A short but animated discussion arose on a proposition of that gentleman to refer the subject of the Bank of the United States to a select committee. Mr. McDuffie proposed an amendment, which finally prevailed, referring it to the Standing Committee of Ways and Means. The resolutions were adopted, with various modifications and additions, the most important of which were resolutions for the appointment of select committees on the subject of the patent laws and of imprisonment for debt; and, at 3 o'clock, the House adj.

TUESDAY, 13.

Petitions and memorials were continued to be presented. Upon one of them, a memorial presented by Mr. Ellsworth, a long discussion took place. It was on the subject of the French spoliation on American commerce prior to 1801. Mr. Ellsworth moved its reference to a select committee; but it was ultimately disposed of by a reference to the committee on Foreign Affairs. The House proceeded to the election of a chaplain, and on the first ballot, the Rev. Reuben Post was elected, (there being four candidates) having received 87 out of 163 votes. Some discussion arose upon a resolution proposed by Mr. Mercer for the appointment hereafter, at the commencement of every session, of a standing committee of Roads and Canals. The proposition was opposed by Mr. Mitchell, of S. C.; but before it was decided, on, the House, at three o'clock adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14.

Mr. McDuffie, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill for the relief of Henry R. Tucker; of Robertson and Barnwell; and of William J. Quincy, and of Charles E. Quincy. They were severally read twice, committed to a committee of the Whole House and made the order of the day for to day. The consideration of Mr. Mercer's resolution for the appointment of a standing committee on roads and canals was resumed, and the subject was discussed until the close of the hour allotted to resolutions. Mr. Speight, Mr. Doubleday, and Mr. Mitchell of S. Carolina, opposed the proposition which was supported by Mr. Mercer. A message was received from the President recommending to the consideration of Congress the captain and crew of the Spanish brig, by whose generous and heroic conduct upwards of sixty American citizens were rescued from the ship *Minerva*, when that vessel was destroyed by fire at sea. The communications and accompanying documents on the subject were read, and, on motion of Mr. Lambreleng referred to the Committee of Commerce. The Speaker then presented a communication from Peter Dupee, Esq. of Philadelphia, on the subject of the culture of silk, together with various specimens of silk of American growth. They were referred to the Committee on Agriculture; and the House adjourned.

Telegraph.

Major Hordynski, a Polish officer now in Boston, is preparing a sketch of the war in Poland. He was in one of the most severe engagements which occurred in the late heroic struggle.

The Buffalo Reporter of the 5th inst. says:—We have experienced an unprecedented storm. The snow in this country is from one to three feet deep—and the weather is the coldest ever known for the season.

From Boston to Eastport, the sleighing is now good.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

PROCEEDINGS OF TUESDAY, Dec. 13.

At twelve o'clock the Convention was called to order by A. Lacock, Esq., and the proceedings of yesterday having been read, the Secretary called over the names of the Delegates, according to the order of the several States, when the following gentlemen answered to the names:

Maine.—Nathan Cummings, John Holmes, George Evans, Charles Mussey, Hy. Warren.

New Hampshire.—J. B. H. Odiorne, Wm. A. Kent, Charles Barrett, Jas. Wilson, Jr. Leonard Jarvis.

Vermont.—Wm. Jarvis, Rob. Temple, D. Carpenter, Wm. A. Griswold, Thos. D. Hammond, Phineas White.

Massachusetts.—A. H. Everett, Gideon Barstow, Ira Barton, H. A. S. Dearborn, Russell Freeman, John Lowell, Ebenezer Mosley, Gershom B. Weston, Samuel Snelling.

Connecticut.—D. B. Brininstode, Dennis Kimberly, Jno. McLellan, Jno. A. Rockwell, Joseph Trumbell.

Rhode Island.—Jos. L. Tillinghast, Jas. Brown Francis, N. F. Dixon, E. Robbins.

New York.—Luther Bradish, Jos. Blunt, John G. Camp, Henry B. Cowles, Hiram Ketchum, Peter R. Livingston, Charles Ludlow, Abm. R. Lawreuce, Hugh Maxwell, Frederick Mason, P. B. Porter, William L. Stone, Z. Barton Stout, R. R. Ward, Henry G. Wheaton.

New Jersey.—Amasa Dodd, S. S. Doty, J. S. Halstead, H. P. Lippincott, H. D. Polhemus, P. M. Ryerson, Jas. F. Randolph.

Pennsylvania.—Saml. Alexander, J. B. Butler, Rob. Burke, Thos. Burnside, Thos. B. Coleman, Jos. G. Clarkson, Jas. Calhoun, Wm. H. Dillingham, Wm. Darling, Nathaniel Ewing, Washington Hopkins, Thos. M. Jolly, Abner Lacock, Sharp D. Lewis, Wm. Lyon, P. S. Michler, Calvin Mason, Thos. McGiffen, A. McGaw, Josiah Randall, Jno. Sergeant, Richard Penn Smith, Anthony Taylor.

Delaware.—E. I. Dupon, Kensey Johns, W. R. Mansfield, W. W. Morris, W. D. Waples.

Maryland.—S. Dickenson, Jos. Kent, J. B. Morris, J. J. Merrick, Wm. Price, J. Sewell, H. V. Somerville, Jas. Thomas, T. Titgham, W. Willis.

Virginia.—R. Adams, Rob. Anderson, James Barbour, R. M. Barton, David Briggs, Jas. Breckinridge, Rob. B. Corbin, W. B. Caldwell, J. B. Clopton, S. H. Davis, Henry Fairfax, Charles Hill, Joshua M. Harrall, Jno. Marshall Jr., P. C. Pendleton, Cuthbert Bowell, Thos. P. Ray, Jno. Taliaferro, Thos. Turner, H. S. Turner, Edward T. Taylor, Wm. Woods.

Ohio.—Phil. Beecher, Henry Bacon, Jas. M. Bell, Hez. Bissell, Thos. Flanagan, Edward Hamilton, John H. James, Joseph H. Ijams, Leicester King, Geo. Renock, Allen Trimble, George Reeves, Jr., John Sloan, James Williams.

Kentucky.—Daniel Beck, Charles Buford, Leslie Combs, James W. Denney, Thos. M. Ewing, J. Harlan, James Hughs, John Jennings, Martin P. Marshall, Wm. T. Willis, George W. Williams, Lee White.

North Carolina.—R. H. Alexander, F. H. Shuman.

Indiana.—John J. Neely, Isaac Hawke.

Louisiana.—H. A. Bullard, Josiah S. Johnston.

District of Columbia.—Richard S. Coxe, Wm. L. Hodgson, Walter Jones, Wm. S. Nichols, Edgar Snowdon.

After the members had answered to their names, Mr. Holmes, of Maine, moved that a committee of 5 be appointed by the Chair to report to the Convention what further proceedings were necessary for its regular organization. This motion having been agreed to, the Chair appointed Messrs. Holmes, Sergeant, Thomas, Dearborn and Dennis. The Committee retired, and in a few minutes reported that it was deemed expedient that the officers of the convention should consist of a President, four Vice-Presidents, and two Secretaries; and recommended the following gentlemen as the officers:

For Pres. JAMES BARBOUR, of Va.

Vice Pres. ALLEN TRIMBLE, of Ohio

JOSEPH KENT, of Md.

P. B. PORTER, of N. Y.

ROBERT TEMPLE, of Vt.

See. J. L. TILLINGHAST, R. I.

HENRY BACON, of Ohio

The report of the Committee having been adopted, Governor BARBOUR of Virginia took the Chair, and returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him.

On motion of Mr. SERGEANT, of Pa., the President of the Convention was requested to invite the venerable CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton, and Governors HOWARD and THOMAS, to witness the proceedings of this Convention, and to take seats within the bar.

Mr. HOLMES, chairman of the Committee appointed to report what further proceedings were necessary, stated that he had been desired by that committee to offer the following resolution:—

Resolved, That this Convention do now proceed to nominate a candidate for the office of President of the United States

to be supported by all those who are opposed to the re-election of General Andrew Jackson.

The resolution was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. STONE, of N. York, the Hon. JONATHAN ROBERTS was invited to take a seat within the bar.

A similar motion was adopted, extending the same honor to Gov. SPRIGG.

The President then announced that he had received a letter from the Hon. HENRY CLAY, on the subject which had called them together, the presentation of which was left at his discretion. He accordingly handed it to the Secretary who read as follows:

WASHINGTON, 10th Dec. 1831.

My Dear Sir—I was extremely glad to learn that you had accepted the appointment of a member of the Baltimore Convention, which is to assemble next week, to nominate for the consideration of the people of the United States, candidates for their President and Vice-President; and that notwithstanding the extraordinary inclemency of the weather, you had proceeded to the city where the important trust is to be performed.—It is to be sincerely hoped that the acknowledged patriotism and intelligence of the Convention, aided by the purity of intention and practical good sense by which I have so often witnessed you to be guided, in public affairs, may conduct your deliberations to results satisfactory to the community.

I must have been entirely regardless of passing events if I had not observed that my name has been repeatedly mentioned as being likely to be brought before the Convention, and that, in some instances, delegates have been instructed by their constituents to yield support to it, as a Candidate for the Presidency. This restriction, or any restriction upon the perfect freedom of deliberation and decision of the Convention, is inexpedient. It would have had a more happy constitution if it had embodied the will of all who are desirous of rescuing the Executive Government of the Union from the misrule which threatens to subvert established institutions and systems of policy, long and deservedly cherished, and to bring disgrace and ruin upon the country. So constituted, the Convention would have made a comparative estimate of the many citizens of the United States who are competent to discharge the duties of Chief Magistrate, and selected from among them that one who, possessing the requisite principles, would probably unite, to the greatest extent, the public confidence and the public support. For one, I anxiously wish that the Convention, dismissing every feeling of previous attachment or predilection, will now make impartially such an estimate and selection; and should their choice fall upon any individual other than myself, it shall have, not only my hearty acquiescence and concurrence, but my cordial and zealous cooperation.

I have been very desirous to lay these sentiments before the Convention, but it has appeared to me that I could not formally do it without incurring the imputation of presumptuousness or indecency. Will you then my dear sir, with whom I have so often had the happiness to be associated in the public councils, consent to be the organ of making them known if necessary, to the Convention? Should my name not be presented to its consideration for the Presidency, it will not be proper or necessary to make the communication; but if it should be, I confide the manner of doing it to your judgment and sense of propriety.

With fervent wishes for the prevalence of good feelings and harmony in the Convention, I am cordially and constantly your friend,

H. CLAY.

JAMES BARBOUR, Esq.

After the letter had been read, Mr. Livingston, of N. York, rose, and after some remarks, proposed that HENRY CLAY should be nominated by the Convention as a candidate for the office of President of the United States.

Mr. DEARBORN, of Massachusetts, proposed that when the sense of the Convention was taken on the nomination, that each member, as his name was called by the Secretary, should rise and name the candidate to whom he was most favorable. Mr. Livingston having accepted this amendment, it was agreed that the sense of the Convention should be taken in that manner.

Accordingly, the Secretary called over the names of the members, and each rising from his seat, avowed himself in favor of HENRY CLAY. Mr. R. H. Alexander, of North Carolina, (who was understood to say that his mind was not made up on the subject) was excused from nominating his candidate.

The Chair announced that HENRY CLAY had been unanimously nominated by the Convention as the most suitable person to be recommended to the people as a candidate for the office of President of the United States.

A committee of seven was appointed to prepare an Address to the people. The committee was appointed by the Chair, and consisted of Messrs. Everett of Mass.; Stanard of Va.; Dodds of N. J.; Howk of Indiana; Johns of De.; Cummings of Me.; and Wilson of N. H.

On motion of Mr. SERGEANT, of Pa., the President was requested to invite

one or more clergymen of Baltimore to open the session of the Convention with prayer.

Mr. EVERETT, of Mass. moved that the President and Secretaries inform Mr. Clay of his nomination by the National Republican Convention, as a candidate for the office of President of the United States. This motion was withdrawn, and a resolution substituted that a committee of one member from each State be appointed for that purpose. At the suggestion of the chair, the delegates from the several states appointed each their member of the committee, which consisted of the following gentlemen:—Maine, Henry Warren; New-Hampshire, Leonard Jarvis; Massachusetts, A. Dearborn; Connecticut, John A. Rockwell; New York, P. R. Livingston; New Jersey, Job S. Halstead; Pennsylvania, Thomas Burnside; Delaware, E. I. Dupont; Maryland, William Price; Virginia, William Breckinridge; Ohio, John Sloan; Kentucky, Daniel Beck; North Carolina, F. H. Shuman; Indiana, John H. Neely; Louisiana, H. A. Bullen; District of Columbia, Richard S. Coxe.

Some conversation having arisen relative to the wish of the Convention as to the manner in which the communication should be made to Mr. Clay, the matter was left entirely to the discretion of the Committee.

On motion of Mr. W. L. STONE, of New York, the Committee adjourned until Wednesday at 12 o'clock.

The Committee of one delegate from each State, appointed to inform Mr. Clay of his nomination by the Convention, remained after the adjournment, and resolved to address him a letter, to be delivered to him by a sub-committee of five of their body. Accordingly the sub-committee started for Washington in the afternoon at 4 o'clock, and expect to return to this city early on Wednesday with Mr. Clay's answer.

The following letter of the Committee, communicating the decision of the convention to Mr. Clay, with the reply of the latter, we find in the Commercial Advertiser.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 13, 1831.

Hon. HENRY CLAY,

Sir.—The undersigned have been appointed a committee by the convention of the National Republican Delegates now assembled in this city, to announce that you were, this day, unanimously nominated as a candidate for the office of President of the United States.

Entertaining the most exalted opinions of your eminent talents, enlarged patriotism, and distinguished public services, we have the fullest confidence that you will receive the united, cordial, and zealous support of every friend to the constitution, the integrity of the Union, all the great branches of national industry, and the prosperity of the general weal; and we pledge to you, in behalf of the Convention, the assurance of our ardent determination, to use all honorable means, to ensure your elevation to the Chair of Chief Magistracy of the Republic.

With the highest consideration, we have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servants.

[Signed by the Committee.]

REPLY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1831.

Gentlemen—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note which as a Convention of National Republican Delegates now assembled in Baltimore, you addressed to me, stating that I had been this day, unanimously nominated by the Convention as a candidate for the office of President of the United States.

This manifestation of the confidence of a body so distinguished is received, gentlemen, with lively sensibility and profound gratitude. Although I should have been glad if the Convention had designated some citizen of the United States more competent than myself to be the instrument of accomplishing the patriotic objects which they have in view, I do not feel myself at liberty to decline their nomination. With my respectful and cordial acknowledgement, you will be pleased to communicate to the Convention my acceptance of their nomination, with the assurance that whatever may be the event of it, our common country shall ever find me faithful to the union and the constitution, and to the principles of public liberty, and to those great measures of national policy, which have made us a people prosperous, respected and powerful.

Accept, gentlemen, of my thanks for the friendly manner in which you have conveyed the act and sentiments of the Convention. I am, with high respect, your obedient servant,

H. CLAY.

On Wednesday, after an amicable discussion, the Convention agreed to nominate JOHN SERGEANT of Pennsylvania, for Vice President of the United States. On Thursday his letter of acceptance was received and read. Charles Carroll, the surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, having invited the members of the Convention to visit him, through Gov. Morrow, of Ohio, they repaired to his house in a body.

On Friday, Dec. 16, Mr. Everett, from a committee appointed for that pur-

pose, read the draft of an address to the people, which was unanimously accepted. Mr. Barbour made a very impressive address, and the Convention adjourned without day.

FOREIGN NEWS.

New York papers of the 23d inst. contain in detail, the intelligence by the packet ship Ontario, at that port, from London. By this arrival we have accounts to the 3d Nov.

OXFORD OBSERVER.

third of a stock of three hundred dozen of choice wines was carried off, and wasted and drunk by the mob. It is needless to say that the result fraught with the worst possible effects; they became madly infuriate, and regardless alike of what they committed, or what risk they incurred. The scene at this moment was of the most depraved description; all ages, of both sexes, were to be seen swallowing the intoxicating liquors, while upon the ground bodies of scores were to be found dead with drunkenness. The streets, too, remote from the scene of action, from this time became noisy from the turbulence of the wretches who were to be seen staggering about in all directions. The troops were then speedily replaced, but the infuriate mob began to act on the offensive, and sought to wreak their vengeance on them for the wounds they had inflicted on the proceeding evening, and particularly to be revenged for the killing of the man on the top of the Pitt bay. They attacked them with a shower of stones and brickbats, which the men were unable to resist, no magistrate being in attendance to make the responsibility of orders to that effect. The Alderman, we have been assured, considering this to be the duty of the Mayor, refused to give the word, and the latter, it would appear, was overpowered by his feelings.

Soon the mob again manifested a restlessness for action, and a party by no means numerous, proceeded to the BRIDEWELL, for the purpose of rescuing the prisoners. On their arrival they lost no time in procuring sledge hammers from the nearest smith's shop, and immediately proceeded to knock in the doors. The keeper, Mr. Evans, we have been informed, had just sat down to dinner when he received the unwelcome intruders. Having succeeded in opening the door, they became apprehensive that the large folding gates which at night shut up thorough fare would be closed upon them, and they directly sat about removing them. This they accomplished with most astonishing facility, and disposed of them by throwing them over the bridge into the float; they then proceeded to liberate the prisoners, and, having accomplished their end, they forthwith set the building on fire. During their operations not the slightest molestation was offered them. This happened about 2 o'clock. About the same time a stronger party of rioters, comprising indeed, almost the whole body, proceeded to the NEW JAIL—a strong built modern building, having been built about ten years since, at a cost of about £100,000. When we first heard of this movement, we regarded an attempt on the prison, as the wildest scheme that could have been imagined; but we lost no time in repairing to the spot. The scene which there presented itself will never be effaced from our memory.

Along the New Cut in front of the Gaol, a dense mass of rioters had assembled; and on the opposite bank of the river, and, indeed, wherever the eye could range, the people were posted in thousands. The mob had already succeeded in forcing an entrance into the yard and the Governor's house, and were busily employed in throwing every moveable article into the New River, & as the tide was fast ebbing, all was carried off by the stream. The caravan, used for conveying the prisoners to Guildhall, was launched into the river entire, and thither also was consigned the Governor's books, and the apparatus for constructing the drop. The rioters, we have heard, procured immense hammers from the adjoining ship yard, and with them the massive locks on the iron doors of the different wings were smashed to pieces. The prisoners were now released, and scenes which followed were beyond description. Many of them, both male and female, stripped off their prison clothes, and proceeded on their way, almost in a state of nudity. As they passed along, the mob cheered them and followed after them with exultation. Many of them met their friends on the outside, and it is not easy to depict the extravagant joy with which they mutually embraced each other.

The Prison was then set on fire—Gloucester County Prison was also broken open and set on fire. The mob then attacked the Bishop's residence—but were driven off by the military.

On the following day the Magistrates gained the ascendency, and on the 2d quiet was restored.

A correspondent of the London Courier, says that the amount of property destroyed is estimated at from two to four hundred thousand pounds sterling—while he thinks that the latter amount will scarcely repair damages.

The King issued a proclamation, condemning the riot, and ordering all his officers, both civil and military, to suppress them.

THE CHOLERA. The Gazette de France of the 29th Oct. says: "Letters from Marseilles give an afflicting account of the state of Egypt. From the 19th of August to the 1st of Sept. above 9000 persons have died of the Cholera at Cairo. The Viceroy had been attacked by it."

There have been more fires a Constantinople.

Gen. Rybinski, on taking refuge in Prussia, issued a pathetic and affecting proclamation.

Count Capo D'Istria, the President of Greece has been assassinated. When coming out of the church, two men who were at the door assassinated him, one firing a pistol at his head, and the other stabbing him in the body with a Turkish dagger. New disturbances will take place.

THE OBSERVER.

NO. 25, TUESDAY, DEC. 27.

"Hang your banner on the outward wall."

FOR PRESIDENT,

HENRY CLAY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN SERGEANT.

MR. CLAY.—This distinguished individual is now a candidate for the Presidency. In the language of the Portland Advertiser we would say "We are proud of such a candidate—with talents so exalted—statesmanship so honorably impressed upon the History of his country—eloquence so ready—and patriotism so undoubted. Henry Clay is one of the first men in the Union—and who, when the contrast is made with the present President, can hesitate to support him?"

THE WEATHER.—During the last week the weather has been extremely cold; it has called forth many expressions of "O how cold!"—"This beats all!" &c. &c. Last Thursday is said to be the coldest day that has been experienced by the inhabitants of this place for many years. The Mercury stood five degrees below zero. As far east, west, and south, as we receive exchange papers, we learn that the winter is very severe, and the cold intense. In cities on our Atlantic coast, fire wood has become extremely scarce and high. In Portland wood brings \$5.25—in Boston, from \$8 to \$9. In Philadelphia, from 12 to 15 dollars per cord. A woman was seen a few days since, on a wood wharf, in Boston, wishing to buy nine cents worth of fuel, and was sent away without it. The sufferings of the poor must be great, by reason of the want of this indispensable article.

DEATH BY INTOXICATION.—Our exchange papers are filled with melancholy accounts of death by intoxication. If we were to insert all, the recital would occupy a full column of our paper. Want of room alone prevents the insertion of many accounts this week. We have heard of the freezing of one man in Minot which we have not seen published. He was found so badly frozen that both of his legs were taken off. How much suffering would be prevented, were the intoxicating ingredients left alone. But the disciples of Bacchus are not the only sufferers—their families must bear the whole blunt of their iniquities in this respect.

We have accounts of the prevalence of the Influenza in many of our southern cities. In Boston 20,000 persons are said to be under its influence—many deaths have occurred in consequence of it. In Philadelphia, says the Philadelphia Gazette, "We heard the opinion expressed recently, by an eminent physician of the town that at least fifty and probably sixty thousand of our citizens were under the influence of the influenza." Washington and New York experience the same malady.

FIRE.—We understand that the Store of E. Attwood of Buckfield was consumed by fire on Saturday night the 17th inst.

LYCEUM.—WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT. Is capital punishment necessary? or would not the abolition of such punishment be for the good of community and the criminal?

OXFORD COUNTY LYCEUM. The annual meeting of the Oxford County Lyceum will be held at Paris on the first Wednesday of January next. An address will be delivered on the occasion by a member of the Society selected for the purpose.

Reports will then be received from the following Committees.

1. The Committee to whom was referred the subject of School books, with directions to report a list to be recommended for the use of schools. M. Cook of Fryeburg, Chairman.

2. A report on the reciprocal rights, powers and duties of parents, scholars and teachers in their relations to our public schools. S. Emery Chairman.

3. A report on the evils which impede instruction in our public schools, and their remedies, also what ways and means may be adopted for promoting a greater improvement in primary education. Thomas T. Stone, Chairman.

The punctual attendance of all the members of the Lyceum is expected. And all others are invited who feel an interest in the important subject of education.

The exercises will commence at ten o'clock A. M. By order of the Directors.

JOSEPH G. COLE, Sec'y.

It is said to be a fact confirmed by 40 years observation, that rainy summers are invariably followed by mild winters. If so, we have some hope, though it is now as cold as Greenland, and the snow earlier than usual.

NOTICE.

THE annual meeting of the GOLDEN RULE SOCIETY will be held in Norway Village on Wednesday the 4th day of January next.

The Members of said Society are hereby notified to meet at the house of Doct. J. S. Millett, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the choice of officers and to transact the business of said Society.

The annual Address will be delivered by Doct. J. S. Millett in the new Meeting-house in the Village. Services to commence at half past 1 o'clock, P. M. Gentlemen wishing to become members of the Society will meet with the Society at the house of Doct. Millett.

By order of the Directors.

H. W. MILLETT, Sec'y.

Norway, Dec. 24, 1831.

Gen. Rybinski, on taking refuge in Prussia, issued a pathetic and affecting proclamation.

Count Capo D'Istria, the President of Greece has been assassinated. When coming out of the church, two men who were at the door assassinated him, one firing a pistol at his head, and the other stabbing him in the body with a Turkish dagger. New disturbances will take place.

NEW GOODS.

Cheap for Cash!

JERE. MITCHELL

WE have just received a good assortment of Domestic and Foreign GOODS, among which are Bombazets, Merinos, Circassians, Caublets, Camblet, Plaid, Flane', Padding, Buckram, Duck, Calicos, Cambrics, Muslins, Bobbin Lace, Footing, Edging, Pearlring, Piping, Gimp, Ticking, Crapse, Brown Sheetings, do. Shirtings, bleach'd, Bonnet SILKS, Millinet, Battiste, Cane, Linen, Vestings, Coat Buttons, Vest do., Pearl do., Ribbons, Belt do., Tapes, Twit, Sewing Silks, Braid, Cord, Floss, Wound Wire, Hooks and Eyes, Pins, Kid Gloves, Silk do., Flag Silk Hdks, Imitation do., Fancy do., Cravats, Suspenders, Factory Ginghams, Umbrellas, Copperplate, Batting, Wicking, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Y. H. Tea, Souchong do., Coffee, Chocolate, Cinnamon, Allspice, Pepper, Ginger, Starch, Loaf Sugar, Brown do., Tobacco, Rice, Raisins, S. Soap, Corn Brooms, Fish, Glass, blown Salt, Indigo, Nutmegs, Cloves, Bedcovers, Paste Blacking, Comb, Sal Nitre, Water, &c. &c.

LIKEWISE,
Crockery & Glassware,
Drugs, Medicines,
&c. &c. &c.

As it is the intention of J. M. to sell exclusively for Cash, persons wishing to purchase any articles in his line of business will do well to call.

Norway Village, Dec. 22, 1831. 28f

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE, PLANTATION NO. 8.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident Proprietors of Land in the Plantation numbered Eight, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, that they are taxed in bills committed to me to collect for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty, in the following sums:

Range, 7—No. of Lot. 8—No. of Acres, 100—Value, \$75.00—Deficient highway tax for 1829—\$7.65.

And unless said tax together with all necessary intervening charges are paid to me by the subscriber on or before the second day of April next, so much of said land, as will be sufficient to pay said tax and charges, will be sold at Public Vendue, on that day, at one o'clock afternoon, at the School house in District No. two in said Plantation numbered eight.

JOHN REED, Collector.

December 13th, 1831. 23

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF MAINE

WILL hold their semi-annual Meeting at the new Hotel in Augusta, on Wednesday the 11th day of January next at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The Annual Meeting stands adjourned to the same day and place at 10 o'clock, A. M. Diplomas will be ready for delivery at the meeting. Per order,

BENJ. A. BARTLETT, Rec'dg Sec'y.
Bath, Dec. 15th, 1831. 23

TO EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS OF NEWS-PAPERS.

A CARD—EXCHANGE.

The publisher of the American Farmer is often solicited to exchange his journal for country papers which however excellent in themselves, are of little or no use to him; he has therefore frequently been obliged to decline these requests when it would have given him pleasure to comply with them, if he could have done so consistently with his own interest. In order, however, to make such exchanges beneficial, he now proposes to exchange with any editor who will give this card an insertion or two, and therefor copy weekly the contents of each No. of the Farmer as it shall reach him, introducing and concluding it in something like the following form.

The American Farmer,

A neat weekly paper in quarto form, edited by GIDEON B. SMITH, is published in Baltimore, (Md.) by I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK, at \$5 per annum.

It is devoted exclusively to agriculture, horticulture, and rural and domestic economy. It contains also every week the prices current in the commercial and common markets, of the principal commodities which farmers want to buy or sell, and such intelligence foreign and domestic, as is interesting to them, with regard to the current value of their produce.

CONTENTS of No. 39, Vol. 13.

On Planting, (from the Library of Useful Knowledge) continued; Modes of transplanting; slit planting, holing or pitting, trench planting, and furrow planting—the crops in the Scioto valley, Ohio—proceedings of the Mass. Horticultural Society—on the culture of the pear, with lists of summer, autumn, and winter pears—gooseberries—new species of elm—tree—stopping vines from bleeding—Frederick co. silk—fattening swine—pumpkin bread—curing pork—wood—difference of climate in the eastern and western shores of a climate—flannel next to the skin—American System of editorial, a farm school for the poor—cowpeas—cultivation of indigo in Florida—short horns as milkers—foreign markets—price current in New York and Baltimore—advertisements.

Those who wish to see the American Farmer with a view of subscribing for it, may address the publisher by mail, (free of postage) who will send a specimen of the work containing terms, &c. &c. for examination. All postmasters are agents for the work.

JUST received and for sale at BARTON'S

The first volume of the Collections of the 'Maine Historical Society,' containing the history of Portland, and several other towns, together with many interesting papers never before published—with large extracts from the manuscript papers of the late Enoch Lincoln, recent Governor of the State—giving a history of some of the Indian tribes.

ALSO—The FIRST BOOK OF HISTORY, with sixteen maps and numerous engravings, for Schools.

ELEMENTS OF ARITHMETIC—price 12 1-2 cents.

The LAW SUMMARY—a collection of Legal tracts on subjects of General application in business.—By Benjamin L. Oliver, Counsellor at Law.

Dec. 27.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A Young Man, 17 or 18 years of age, to learn the trade of an Iron Manufacturer.

J. C. GREEN.

Norway, (Steep Falls,) Dec. 17. 27

PORTLAND ADVERTISER.

IN answer to the many inquiries which are put to us daily, by our friends—such as, what arrangements have you made to collect the Legislative news?—will not your paper lose much of its interest in consequence of the removal of the seat of Government from Portland? &c.—we consider it our duty to state, for the information of our readers, and for our own interest, that we have made such arrangements as to feel warranted in saying, that our paper, will lose none of its value, although the Legislature may not sit in Portland the approaching winter. We shall be able to furnish the proceedings of that body, daily; and we contemplate having a correspondent in Augusta who will give us a review of the proceedings from week to week, in an impartial and correct manner—thus furnishing our readers with materials for approving or disapproving of their doings, as well as if they were present to see and hear for themselves. In addition to this arrangement, Mr. Brooks, the gentleman who has superintended the editorial department of the Advertiser for the past two years, has yielded to our earnest solicitations to spend the winter in Washington, solely to collect political and other interesting matter for the Advertiser, and to transmit the same in the form of letters from Washington, as often as subjects worthy of notice may occur. This arrangement, we think, cannot fail to be acceptable to our readers; particularly at the approaching session of Congress, when so many important subjects will be presented for consideration—subjects too of powerful interest, both to the political and mercantile community. While we are thus making arrangements, more particularly to gratify our political readers, we shall endeavor not to be behind our contemporaries in collecting the news of the day, both foreign and domestic. A full and correct shipping list will also continue to be furnished by an experienced hand, engaged expressly for this purpose. The Prices current will also be published once a week, carefully corrected and revised.

While we are thus endeavoring to deserve, we trust we shall receive, a continuance of that liberal patronage which has been extended towards us the three past years, so that we may be encouraged to sustain the heavy expenses that we shall necessarily incur in carrying out our purposes into effect.

Our subscribers who are in arrears, are informed that a good opportunity for conveyance is offered in January, by the Representatives of the several towns: We shall have an agent in Augusta, who will receive all sums remitted, and who will also take the names of any persons, who may wish to become subscribers, and forward them to us. To aid our subscribers, we shall mark on the margin of their respective paper's sums which may be due on or about the first of January. Agreeably to our terms, we have charged the additional fifty cents, but if remittances are made by their Representatives, thus saving us the expense of sending an agent to their doors, we shall discount the fifty cents.

Gentlemen who wish to become subscribers, are requested to be particular in designating whether it is the daily, semi-weekly, or weekly Advertiser that they order. The daily is \$5 per year, the semi-weekly \$3.50, and the weekly \$2, if paid within the year. The weekly Advertiser is made up of selections from the daily and semi-weekly Advertisers, and is particularly intended for the country.

J. & W. E. EDWARDS.

Great Bargains,

ARE to be had at the store of the subscriber, No. 1, Mitchell's Buildings, (opposite David Dana's) among which are—

BLACK, BLUE, OLIVE, BROWN & MIXT

Bread and Pelisse

CLOTHES;

from 150 to 400; English MIRINOS and CINNAMON, 30 to 50 cts.; WIDE BLK. and COT. LUSTRING SILKS 50 to 67 cts.; Wide GREEN LUSTRING, 57

OXFORD OBSERVER.

A REMENDOUS ENGINE OF DESTRUCTION.—The London Literary Gazette says that a recent discovery has been made of rendering fire arms tremendously destructive. It has already been practically tried—1st. A pistol either for cavalry, for the defence of breaches, or for boarding, which can be loaded and fired ten times in one minute, projecting at each discharge 12 missiles in one horizontal line, diverging literally from 12 to 18 feet, and within an elevation of 6 feet, at the distance of 30 or 40 yards.—Each man discharging 120 missiles per minute, 100 men, in ten minutes, are enabled to discharge 120,000 missiles, each in effect to an ordinary pistol ball. Suppose that a squadron of 100 men charge at enemy's squadron of equal numbers, and that 75 direct their aim so badly that not one of their missiles took effect, there still remains 300 well directed missiles at the first discharge; or, even imagine it possible that only one in 100 was efficient, 100 men, in ten minutes, could put 1,500 hours du combat. 2d. A short carbine, capable of being discharged with the same rapidity as the pistol, but propelling 16 instead of 12 missiles, and particularly applicable to naval warfare, as fifty men directed their fire to the enemy's deck, while the fire of 50 more were directed against the men on the masts and rigging, would in one minute pour a shower of 16,000 missiles over the whole vessel, thus rendering her defenceless and the boarding and capture consequently easy, and almost instantaneous. The invention is applicable to cannon, as well as smaller arms. The discovery of such destructive engines must have a good effect.—The weak can meet the strong on equal terms; and numbers instead of aiding to physical power, must become an encumbrance from their density, and an easy prey to a compact few.

From the Pennsylvania Whig.

INTERESTING RELIC.—A gentleman left at our office the other day, a scrap of an old newspaper, printed (we infer from an advertisement upon one side) in 1806, but without any marks from which we can learn the name of the paper from which it was torn, which contains the following notice:

"A Danville, (Tenn.) paper, mentions, that Gen. A. Jackson, who lately murdered Mr. Dickenson, in a duel, has since been killed in the same way, by Mr. Thomas Swan; and adds, "thus is the account balanced."

It has frequently been asserted that the "Dickenson affair," was got up during the late Presidential election for the purpose of injuring Jackson; and that it was, if not wholly without foundation greatly exaggerated. But here we see it denounced as murder, by a Tennessee paper, immediately after it transpired—MURDER, than which a stronger term could not have been used, and one which is scarcely to be found in the modern versions of the tragedy. Jackson then, so far from being thought of for the presidency, seems to be regarded by every body in his true character, as a person who scrupled not to violate all laws, human and divine. And so much does he appear to have been adicted to deeds of violence, that it was not only reported that he had been killed, but such an event was regarded as even handed justice—as "balancing the account."

Domestic Manufactures.—A correspondent of ours at New Haven informs us that in the town of Bristol, Conn. which contains a population of less than two thousand, thirty thousand clocks of different kinds have been made within the last year, averaging at least eight dollars each; at which rate the manu acture of clocks in that small town, brings in an annual income of \$240,000. Bristol contains two large factories for making brass clocks, in which about 800 hands are constantly employed.

Between thirty and forty dwelling houses and one house for public worship have been erected this year, and another house for worship will soon be finished. The whole town is said to have the appearance of much thrift and industry. So much for wooden clocks.

Oriental Ink.—Lamb black and vitrol, equal parts, the weight of both of five gall, the weight of all three of clean gum Arabac, pulverise and triturate on a marble slab six minutes, mixing water till of a proper consistency to write with. This, which is the ancient Persian way of making it, will produce the finest and most durable ink in the world.

SLEEP.—Few of our readers, perhaps, are aware, that the human body falls asleep by instalments. According to M. Cabinius, French Physiologist, quoted in a late number of the Quarterly Review, the muscles of the arms and legs lose their power before those which support the head, and these last sooner than the muscles which sustain the back:—and he illustrates this by the cases of persons who sleep on horseback, or while they are standing or walking. He conceives that the sense of sight sleeps first, then the sense of taste, next the sense of smell, next that of hearing, and

lastly that of touch. He maintains also, that the viscera falls asleep one after another, and sleep with different degrees of soundness. *Bad. Wock. Mess.*

NEW FALL GOODS.

S. K. WHITMORE

HAS recently received (at the old stand of FOX, HARRIS, CORNER OF EXCHANGE and MIDDLE STREETS.)

a complete assortment of Fall and Winter Goods.

SUCH AS
Blue, Black, LONDON, GERMAN,
Mix'd, Brown, Olive Brown,
Green & Mulberry AND AMERICAN
Drab, Blue, Black and Mix'd CASSIMERES;
SATTINETTS;
Bombazetts—Circassians;
English, French and German MERINOS;
English and American FLANNELS;
Real Goat's Hair CAMBLETS.
Imitation & Plaid TARTAN PLAIDS—Petersham Coating—Kersey—
Dark and Light CALICOES of ev'ry description.

Changeable Gros de Nap
" Gros de Warsaw
Blk, Blue Bk. Gros de Berlin
Gros de Swiss

Blk Twill & Sychaw CANTON GRAPES—

Rich Gauze, Crapé, FANCY HDKS.

Palmyreca, Bagdad, Tibet and Crapé

Italian Crepes—Green Barrings;

Barriage Veils—

English double ground bl'k Silk vrns;
Black and white 4 4 & 5 4. Bobinet Lace;

Thread and Bobinet Edgings—

Quillings—Long Lawu—

Irish Linen—Linen Sheetings—

Linen Cambricks;

Linen Cambriks, Imitation, EDDYS.

Silk Cotton Flagues, and Bandannas

SILK and COTTON UMBRELLAS.

Real Merino, Thibet, SHAWLS.

Valentia, Raw Silk, Cassimere and Cotton

Russia and French Table cloths, 7-4 and 8- White Damask do.

Gloves and Hosiery;

Thread, Spool Cotton, Tapes, Pins.

ALSO,

Brown Shirtings and Sheetings,

Bleach'd do. do.

Tickings—Checks—Gingham.

The above articles, together with a variety of other articles, will be sold at the lowest prices for CASH or approved credit.

S. K. W. has on hand and entire assortment of genuine

Dutch Bolting Cloths,

recently received from one of the best manufacturer's in Germany, and warranted the best article imported.

He can also furnish the BURR STONE at short notice.

Portland. Nov. 10, 1831. 3m23

GREAT BARGAINS."

C. J. STONE

HAS just received at his new stand, Mussey's Row, Middle-Street, a well selected and very extensive assortment of seasonable piece

Goods,

such as

BROADCLOTHS,

Blue, Blk. Mulberry, Mixt, Brown, and

Fancy colors for pantaloons; CASSIMERES; SATTINETTS; Flannels;

Plaids; Moreans; French and English Circassians, all colors; Fine Thibet Cloths; col'd Damask Table Covers;

Goats' Hair Camblets; Lamb's Wool

Wors'd and Cotton Hosiery, Thibet;

Merino, Valentia and other SHAWLS,

Blk Italian Lustings; Gro de Naps;

Blk and col'd Sychaws; Sarsnets and

other Silks—Silks Camblets; Gro de Berlin; 140ds French, English and

other Calicoes, from 10 to 50 cts.—

Gingham; Furniture Prints and Dimetys;

Hair Cord, Plaid and Plain White

Cambricks; Muslins; col'd Cambries;

White Counterpanes 11-4, at a very low

price; Hair Check, Book and Swiss

Muslins; Blk. Silk Velvets; Corded

Petticoats; a good assortment of Fancy

Vestings; Ladies' Fancy Silk Hdks;

Feathers, Flag and other Hdks; Bobbinett Edgings and Quillings; Grecian

Boots; Silk Hosiery; Gloves; Mitts;

Braids; Cap Wire; Buttons; Tapes;

Fins; Sewing Silks; Carpet Bindings

and a good assortment of

DOMESTIC GOODS,

with a great variety other articles too numerous to particularize. The above goods have just been purchased in New York, many of them at Auction, and will be sold at very low prices for Cash or Approved Credit.

WANTED,

Any quantity of WOOLEN YARN,

FLANNELS, and TOW CLOTH, for

which a fair price will be paid in goods

at lowest cash prices.

Portland, Oct. 18, 1831. 3m19

WANTED immediately, in pay-

ment for the Oxford Observer,

good WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS,

BEANS, BUTTER, LARD, &c. &c.

lastly that of touch. He maintains also, that the viscera falls asleep one after another, and sleep with different degrees of soundness. *Bad. Wock. Mess.*

OXFORD OBSERVER.

THE LADY'S BOOK.

COMMENCEMENT OF A NEW SERIES

In catering for the amusement of their patrons the publishers have sought to obtain materials of an interesting, novel and diversified character, and although they have not been able hitherto to prevent much in the shape of Original contributions, they have always cherished a proper regard for Native Talent, and have been zealous and persevering in their efforts to obtain it. With this view, it will be seen by the annexed advertisement, that a liberal PREMIUM OF TWO HUNDRED DOLARS HAS BEEN OFFERED BY THEM FOR THE BEST AMERICAN TALE, and there is no doubt the competition for the honor of the award will be contested by writers of the highest distinction. A secondary PREMIUM OF FIFTY DOLLARS IS ALSO OFFERED FOR THE BEST POEM suitable for publication in the Lady's Book. It is reasonable to conclude that the attractions of the succeeding numbers of the work will be manifold; they will be increased both in the character of its contents and the beauty of its external appearance. The publishers have made engagements for a new and excellent paper, on which to print it; and they also propose to make some improvements in its Typographical appearance. The Music Type which they have selected for their use is of the most approved kind, and in future, the accompaniments entire will be given with the music they select for publication.

The present No. for December, completes the 3d volume; it is embellished with several beautiful and costly Engravings—the TITLE PAGE particularly has been worked up in imitation of gold, which is a very expensive mode of printing, attended with incalculable trouble, and as a highly ornamental and gratifying display of the arts, deserves particular attention. Besides which there are, a splendid engraving on steel, of "THE WIFE";—"THE LATEST LONDON FASHIONS FOR CAPS AND BONNETS";—"A VIEW OF THE KING'S BRIDGE AND ROYAL BARRACKS, AT DUBLIN";—"THE WOODCRAKE & THE WOOD LARK"; "TWO FAVORITE PIECES OF MUSIC, WITH THE ACCOMPANIMENT OF THE PIANO-FORTE";—"A GENERAL TABLE OF CONTENTS FOR THE VOLUME".

The publishers have a few copies of the last six numbers remaining on hand, with which they will be happy to supply new subscribers—as these will form a connection with the future numbers, all who desire the work complete will of course commence with them.

Persons who have not seen the Book, may have a specimen No. by addressing the publishers (post paid) to that effect.

The publishers are desirous of obtaining as early in the succeeding month as possible, an estimate of the number of copies of their work which may be subscribed for, so that they may know what edition they will be obliged to publish—it is earnestly requested therefore, that all new orders for the Book may be forwarded at once, by doing so, those who wish to secure a copy of it will not be disappointed.

Agents procuring TEN NEW SUBSCRIBERS to the Lady's Book, and remitting the cash for the same, besides the discount that is allowed in such cases, SHALL BE PRESENTED WITH A COPY OF THE THIRD VOLUME OF THE WORK, SUPERBLY BOUND. The publishers will have the Work carefully packed up, and subject to the orders of the persons entitled to it.

L. A. GODEY & CO.

112 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

PREMIUMS.

THE publishers of the LADY'S BOOK, impelled by a sense of gratitude for the unprecedented patronage which has been bestowed upon their work, and anxious to improve its character by every means in their power, have determined to offer the following premiums, viz:

FOR THE BEST ORIGINAL TALE,

WRITTEN FOR THE LADY'S BOOK,

200 DOLLARS.

FOR THE BEST ORIGINAL POEM, SUITABLE FOR PUBLICATION IN THE LADY'S BOOK,

50 DOLLARS!

Competitors for the Premiums, will address their communications, *free of postage*, to L. A. GODEY & CO. No. 112 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, before the first day of June, 1832, at which time, as many as shall have been received, will be submitted to a committee of literary persons, whose judgment shall determine the distribution of prizes.

Accompanying each communication, the name of the writer must be furnished. If secrecy is preferred, the name may be enclosed in a separate sealed envelope, which will not be opened except in the case of the successful candidate.

It will, of course be understood that all articles submitted for these premiums will be absolutely at the discretion of the publishers.

The publication of the Tales and Poems will be commenced immediately after the award is made.

Different Nos. Dutch BOLTING CLOTHS, of a superior order, which will be sold at less prices than formerly in this market. A constant supply will be received from the South.

H. P. Will give the highest market prices for all

DOMESTIC STUFFS,

such as, Flannels; Full'd Cloths; Yarn;

Carpetings; Diapers; Tow Cloths, &c.

Portland, Nov. 4th 1831. 21 10w

New England Farmer

and Horticultural Journal.

THIS is a weekly paper devoted to agriculture, gardening, and rural economy; edited by THOMAS G. PESSENDEN, assisted by various agricultural writers, and by the observations of the best practical farmers in New England. It is printed in a quarto form, (paged) making a volume of 416 pages annually, to which a title page and index are furnished gratis. This journal has been published for nine years, during which time the most assiduous exertions have been made by the Editor to make it acceptable and useful to the farmer and the horticulturist. From the increasing number and respectability of its correspondents, and the means now at the command of the Editor, the Publisher feels a confidence in recommending it to the favorable notice of the public, as a journal with regard to whose future character they will not be disappointed. By a vote of the Board of Visitors of the Botanic Garden at Cambridge, the intelligent Curator of that establishment has been requested to make known through the New England Farmer, the details and results of his experiments in various horticultural subjects—the choice of soil, and situation, with regard to various plants;—and by a vote of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, all communications on horticultural subjects addressed to the President, are published regularly in the New England Farmer, so that this journal will contain the complete Transactions of the Society.

By concentrating all these advantages, it is thought that the volumes of the New England Farmer will contain so large a collection of useful facts and experiments connected with agriculture and its kindred branches of gardening, orcharding, &c. as to be found worthy a place in the Library of every farmer. A weekly report of the sales of the cattle at Brighton—the state of the markets, crops, &c. and occasional drawings of agricultural implements, &c. will